WANTED—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As ...

WANTED—Situation—To drug...

WANTED—Situation—By a ...

WANTED—Situation—As ap...

WANTED—A few more to ta...

WANTED—To invest the in...

WANTED—To Invest. A ...

WANTED—Situation—By a ...

WANTED—A Clerk in a R...

WANTED—To let a small ...

WANTED—Situation—As As...

WANTED—Male Help. M...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—A competent ...

WANTED—A girl that can co...

WANTED—Situation—To mil...

WANTED—Situation—As ...

WANTED—A man to help ...

WANTED 2 book-keepers, ...

WANTED—Situation—Either in ...

WANTED—A Canvasser to ...

WANTED—Two experienced ...

WANTED—At the Mercer ...

WANTED—A horseworth ab...

WANTED—A man who ...

WANTED—Agents—For a New ...

WANTED—By a lady, boarding ...

WANTED—A good energetic ...

WANTED—To let a small ...

WANTED—A partner, either ...

WANTED—A girl to take ...

WANTED—Male Help; the ...

WANTED—To Invest. A ...

WANTED—Agents—In every ...

WANTED—Agents—Men and ...

WANTED—Agents—$10 per ...

WANTED—A Clerk ...

WANTED—One thousand ...

WANTED—Agents—In every ...

WANTED—A good, live ...

WANTED—Agents—$2.0 per ...

WANTED—Several girls ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell a ...

WANTED—A suit of Furn...

WANTED—Two bakers, ...

WANTED—Agents—In every ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell ...

WANTED—Agents—$100 made ...

WANTED—Agents—Immedi...

Wants—Agents—In every ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell ...

WANTED—Male Help; de...

WANTED—Agents—To sell ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell

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WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1865.

THE STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND.

The letters of John Bright and Beni. Disraeli, which we print this morning, are selected from a mass of English news bearing on the points that they touch, as the two documents that throw the most light upon the nature and scope of the contest that is now agitating the English people. It may be more hospitately stated in two questions.

I. Shall we of England stand our laws when made Church and State?

II. Shall we extend the right of suffrage to a large class to which it is not denied?

Upon the first of these questions, Mr. Bright takes the affirmative; and in each Mr. Disraeli is his opponent. As they are representative men, our readers will see upon what the parties in England are now dividing; and they will not wonder that the struggle which is sure to come, and which we hope may be eminently peaceful, or at the worst but little internal in the developments that the struggle will bring forth. It is the leaven of American feeling that is working in the English mind, quickened by the experience of events of our recent war. The ideas upon which these proposed reforms are bottomed are of American birth. They came out in full force to our aid in the days of our national struggle, when aristocrats and tories were shouting over the downfall of the great American republic; and we see how glad to know that the fidelity and courage of the people have proved them rewarded by the great accessions to their ranks and to their moral strength, which our disasters and glorious triumph has brought. The world-wide contest, in its every form, of English law and usage begins to show the results and favorite of a half-accomplished revolution.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Western public are at stated periods treated to the announcement of some correspondent for the Associated Press, or the rabid editions of some telegraphic correspondent at Washington, which assert, as fact beyond a doubt, that Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, is getting ready to resume specie payments; and that, but for some trifling obstacles in the way of the execution of the design, the metallic ring of gold coin would be heard on the Treasury counters next week, or surely not later than next month. We hope that no one will be misled by such predictions like these; and, for the credit of our state Treasurer, we trust that he will not be held responsible for the circulation of stories that are so manifestly and absurdly false.

The resumption of specie payments is at present, and for years yet may continue to be impossible. Were it practicable, we should doubt its expediency at present. The change would be so sudden and violent; and the ruin and dislocation of values which would follow such a measure, ruin would overtake thousands of our most careful business men, and make distress general throughout the land. The shock of the Government's refusal to its extraordinary expenses are being daily indexed, and the national finances are the subject to the largest expenditure of war, should be to make all changes as gradual and insensible as possible, to the end that debts may not be suddenly increased by increasing the value of the currency in which they are paid; that the crops of the country, raised under exaggerated prices of labor and material, may be disposed of so as to divide the loss between the producer and consumer, and that the enormous values of domestic imported merchandise may come within the means of buyers. Such was the business of the country, and has been at least up to any zeal to existing interests, there was no room for complaint at the rapid and ruinous change that took place in the month to month in the y were in fact re ely subject to Government control; but that day of necessity has passed, and now, save in extraordinary emergencies by time, the Treasury has the latter in its own hands; and to him the country will look to keep the financial ship off an even keel. To gradually retire the national currency, by sale of five-twenty bonds to the banks of the national banks, and, having resumption of specie payments always in view to shape the policy of the Treasurer so as to accomplish it when it is ordered, will be true to last, and rich to none, seem to us the duties that the Secretary can discharge. Within two, three or five years will be necessary for the accomplishment of the work; but in this matter, time alone can determine. At any rate, any premature resumption of specie payments is out of the question.

THE REACTION OF WHOM.

Action and re-action are equal. A comprehension of this simple law of the universe explains the general many surprises and disappointments in this world. Tax late slave holders of the South, who have been attempting to run a social system in direct violation of the natural relations of human relations, and you have no conception of the inevitable re-actionary sequence of their past course. They come to think that the necessity which compels them to labor with their own hands alone is hard enough to bear without enduring anything further disagreeable. Any hint of possible continued hardship after their coerced submission to the ranks of average laborers seems to them to consider as adding insult to injury. Have they not ceased from rebellion, acknowledged the resurrection of the Union, and accepted the fact of their emancipation? And is there to be any more distressing experience than that? If rebellion brought sure destruction, must not loyalty afford the power to confer every fruit of righteousness? Baptized with submission and amnesty, shall they not crown their trouble and be at rest? Then if any thing complicated occurs. The law of the conquerors of the seem to them the empire restitution of insurrection. The lowest of virtue seem very sorry and culpable at the very moment of their profoundest from the effects of peace.

Any humiliating acquisition of the forms of the war they deem the sacrifice of their manhood, or rather, as they would term them, manliness. Pity somebody cannot tell the law of reaction, of the deadly natural consequences of their own principles and actions, their pride can overlook will interpret as cowardice. Some of the franchise now asked for, and the next, and the next and the next, follow as a matter of course. The stream gathers strength and momentum as it flows; and universal suffrage follows as a matter of necessity that the commons will not have postponed. The ruling classes and all that middle of money that is the country of birth and wealth is abiding drag in its wake, nor is this the consummation of that only kind of restriction that they need fear—a peaceful revolution of power, but the entire social condition of Englishmen—the quick destruction of the law of primogeniture and entail by which the great estates are now held together and the further conquest and the cursing of the people—the abolition of the feudal privileges that yet remain to the nobility—the equalization of taxation—the abrogation of primogeniture. These things—the substitution of a democracy for a caste, of right for privilege, of merit for the accident of birth.

These are possible consequences of the movement to which the English are engaged, and as we have before said, we, on this side of the Atlantic, cannot be without lively interest in the developments that the struggle will bring forth. It is the leaven of American that is working in the English mind, quickened by the experience of events of our recent war. The ideas upon which these proposed reforms are bottomed are of American birth. They came out in full force to our aid in the days of our national struggle, when aristocrats and tories were shouting over the downfall of the great American republic; and we see how glad to know that the fidelity and courage of the people have proved them rewarded by the great accessions to their ranks and to their moral strength, which our disasters and glorious triumph has brought. The world-wide contest, in its every form, of English law and usage begins to show the results and favorite of a half-accomplished revolution.

THE WHISKY QUESTION.

The recent seizure of large amounts of distilled spirits, and the prosecution of the alleged frauds on the revenue, still make, as well they may, for millions are involved, great excitement among distillers, rectifiers and tankers. There are two classes of cases growing out of this action of the government; and in judging of the fairness or unfairness of the officials who have made the seizures in their keeping, it is necessary to discriminate between them. In the first class, where distilled spirits have been put on the market in violation of law, and sold without the complicity of inspectors or collectors under the revenue law, those who hold them may, we think, properly expect to suffer. If it is not to be evidently so, the laws like these; and, for the credit of our state Treasurer, we trust that he will not be held responsible for the circulation of stories that are so manifestly and absurdly false.

The resumption of specie payments is at present, and for years yet may continue to be impossible. Were it practicable, we should doubt its expediency at present. The change would be so sudden and violent; and the ruin and dislocation of values which would follow such a measure, ruin would overtake thousands of our most careful business men, and make distress general throughout the land. The shock of the Government's refusal to its extraordinary expenses are being daily indexed, and the national finances are the subject to the largest expenditure of war, should be to make all changes as gradual and insensible as possible, to the end that debts may not be suddenly increased by increasing the value of the currency in which they are paid; that the crops of the country, raised under exaggerated prices of labor and material, may be disposed of so as to divide the loss between the producer and consumer, and that the enormous values of domestic imported merchandise may come within the means of buyers. Such was the business of the country, and has been at least up to any zeal to existing interests, there was no room for complaint at the rapid and ruinous change that took place in the month to month in the y were in fact re ely subject to Government control; but that day of necessity has passed, and now, save in extraordinary emergencies by time, the Treasury has the latter in its own hands; and to him the country will look to keep the financial ship off an even keel. To gradually retire the national currency, by sale of five-twenty bonds to the banks of the national banks, and, having resumption of specie payments always in view to shape the policy of the Treasurer so as to accomplish it when it is ordered, will be true to last, and rich to none, seem to us the duties that the Secretary can discharge. Within two, three or five years will be necessary for the accomplishment of the work; but in this matter, time alone can determine. At any rate, any premature resumption of specie payments is out of the question.

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FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Supreme Court Imbroglio.

The Governor Right—The Spiritless Indignation Meeting—Jeff. Thompson coming to St. Louis—Rebels beginning to show South—Arresting Paroled Rebels, etc., etc.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1865.

The Supreme Court imbroglio is the principal event of the week. The Conservatives held a so-called indignation meeting on Saturday night to protest against the action of the Governor. It was a tame and spiritless affair, and the only interest it excited was occasioned by a fear that the leaders might resort to measures to break the peace. To prevent any outbreak of this sort the General commanding the enrolled militia of this district ordered all the city regiments to be on duty at their several headquarters, at 7 P. M., for service. This precaution served its end—neither of the City Conservatives and they immediately took the other alarm and pretended to be very much attached to law and order. Well, the meeting came off, and it was soon discovered that the chief people of the Southern States, however well disposed they may be, and have been, to the Union, are not yet ready to assume the reins of government. Until this is done, and they are willing to submit to the military rule, which they have proven their capacity to take care of themselves, by the accumulation of wealth, the Union men will have no certain sections of the country, and there will be no peace. Under these circumstances the fires and shot guns to take a pop at the each rebel if he ever comes within gun-shot range. There is a bitterness in their hate, and as usual wrongs to revenge, who would pay a handsome bonus for the privilege of killing Steinlie Price, and if would be sensible in Jeff. Thompson to follow the advice contained in the letter in the Democrat, signed by "Many Citizens," and leave the country, for it is not healthy here for this class.

The arrest of a son of the ex-rebel Claib Jackson, and mail on the same county, grew out of some foolish proceedings on the part of the boy on the day of grace last October when Price was in the State. He is now in the county jail of Saline county. It is asserted by the conservatives that this is a violation of the parole of the surrender of the army of the late Confederacy. The Legislature of this State is loyal to the back bone, and will not be driven from its purpose by such threats as these. The bill to give negro women the benefit of the Bastardy act was defeated, and the bill to give negroes equal rights with whites in the courts is now before the Senate, and will be passed by a large majority. It will be sometime before many localities will be prepared to govern themselves. Until ready to support it, they should not be allowed such government. As soon as any one is appointed to the office of Provost Marshal, or Military Governor, it should receive it; when the Governor of the State of Missouri thinks this required, the county may be considered prepared; and in like manner, the State.

The Provost Marshal General has made requisition upon the Governor of this State for the services of Gen. Fitch, of the 8th Corps, to act as Provost Marshal General of the State, and Gen. Fitch has accepted the appointment, and will enter upon the duties of the office in a few days. Gen. Fitch is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will make a good officer.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order relieving Gen. Dodge from command of the District of Missouri, and assigning Gen. Pope to the command. Gen. Dodge has been in command of the District of Missouri for about two months, and has made a good officer. He has established a system of passes, which has worked admirably, and has done much to restore confidence among the people. Gen. Pope is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will make a good officer.

The arrest of Gen. Fletcher is maintained by all the Radicals who voted against the Constitution as well as by those who voted for it. As a matter of course, in a time of political excitement, the Secretary of State, removal of Judges of the Supreme Court by military power would be justly regarded as an outrage, but herein lies the present difficulty. The convention would appear to think that the sovereignty of the people ordered the Governor to enforce the vacating ordinance, and to save him from harm enacted a section that no act of any public officer incurring an outlay

City Matters.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Office of the City Clerk and Recorder, Chicago, [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Assessors of the City of Chicago will meet at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1865, and will continue in session for the purpose of hearing complaints and revising the assessment roll of real estate for the year 1865, for the following wards, viz:

[illegible]

The undersigned will endeavor to be present at the Council Chamber during the above mentioned time, for the purpose of hearing complaints and revising the assessment roll of personal property for the year 1865, for the following wards, viz:

[illegible]

All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board of Assessors.

[illegible]

Clerk of the Board of Assessors.

Chicago, May 31, 1865.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

No. 10 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, DYESTUFFS, DYE-WOODS, BRUSHES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, MANUFACTURERS' STOCK, SPONGES, &c.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Wholesale Price Current furnished on application.

Dr. Acson.

Dr. Acson, of Rochester, N. Y., has taken rooms at the Sherman House, Clark street, opposite the Court House, where he will remain for a few days only. He has effected many remarkable cures in this city, and has left many grateful patients. He cures Catarrh in all its stages, Deafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and all Chronic Diseases. Dr. Acson's remedies are entirely vegetable, and are guaranteed to be perfectly harmless. Dr. Acson has been in practice for twenty years, and has cured more than 50,000 patients. He has the testimonials of hundreds of the most prominent citizens of Rochester, and can refer to thousands in Chicago who have been cured by him. Dr. Acson will be at the Sherman House for a few days only. Consultation free. Call and see him.

Hotels.

TREMONT HOUSE,

HAMPSHIRE ST., QUINCY, ILL.

In the centre of business. This House has been newly furnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of guests.

QUINCY, May 1, 1865.—1y

Business Cards.

W. T. SHUFELDT, KRAEFFT & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

A. P. CROSKEY,

DISTILLER OF

Alcohol, Pure Spirits, Whiskies and COLUMBIAN GIN.

Office, 51 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. K. WHITE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF COAL.

CLEVELAND, O.

Chicago orders solicited. Address as above.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in Dried Fruits,

No. 15 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.—NEW YORK, April 26, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company for the election of Trustees will be held at this Office on the first Wednesday in June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of May, and remain closed until after the meeting.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

H. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

Legal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court of Chicago, in the matter of Thomas Worth, Bankrupt, I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of said Bankrupt, No. 59 Clark street, in the City of Chicago, all the stock in trade of said Bankrupt, consisting of Boots and Shoes, and the fixtures of said store. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

CHAS. F. PARKER, Assignee of Thomas Worth, Bankrupt.

Chicago, May 31, 1865.

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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

Youth to the Aged!

BIOKRENE,

—OR—

Life Rejuvenator!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or lost functions.

The aged cannot take it without it making the blackness of manhood and immediately it will render them possessed of the vigor and fire of youthful days. It has never failed to restore the days of their youthful joy. It has only to administer but strengthen, and it really is.

INVALUABLE BLESSING,

Especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of NERVOUS, with blues, melancholy, or ordinary debility, from the excesses of youth, the follies of manhood, or any human cause, this agent is truly what you want. It is to you the gift of life and health.

BIOKRENE

CURES

Impotency, General Debility

Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Etc.

IT WAS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, DESIRABLE AND NOVEL REFRESHER TO THE NERVOUS when one of all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to send a care in this most complete and successful preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their

NATURAL VIGOR,

Will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE!

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

THE SOLDIERS' WELCOME.

Come home, oh! come home. Long, long have
And watched through the night, for the dawn
We've prayed that the parting, so long and so
With carnage and bloodshed, forever might

Come home, oh! come home. The time for is
The war-cry
Where'er were borne to o'er valley and
Your work is done nobly, for where it is planted
The voice of the tyrant is still.

Come home, oh! come home. The warm
Welcoming
Listenothy the fellow and kisses the flowers;
The roses of June at their sweetest perfumes
To welcome you home on whose joyful
are.

And warm are our hearts, though unworthy
dor,
For words here to have fallen are the strange
force;
We sigh while we sing, we weep while we
Their reckless
Your
Come home, oh! come home—from camp and
From prison,
And from the long march which to glory you've
trod.
We welcome you back with caresses all tender,
And heaven breathing incense of thanks unto
God!

MRS. E. F. STILLMAN.

OIL IN IOWA.

Prospects on Spring Creek---Working of a Chicago Company.

Surface Indications all Flattering.

[From our Own Reporter.]

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 19, 1865.

The Spring Creek Petroleum, Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, whose prospectus of plans and operations I published for some time before the public, have commenced boring for good earnest, and are now engaged in sinking their first shaft. Des Moines, fowa, called "Wright's Well," which will probably go down to history as the first engineering exemplo of that kind in the State.

For several years past, the rumor has been that there were indications of the existence of petroleum all over the Des Moines valley, and Professor Hall, in his survey of the State lands, was of opinion that it would be found there, if anywhere, adding that he saw no reason why it should not be found there as well as in Pennsylvania. the geological conditions being about equal.

From time to time also, persons of good repute, and especially knowledge, came into Chicago from those regions, and reported that they had seen petroleum and oil in various localities, upon the surface of natural wells and springs. These various evidence finally induced a number of our merchants to send a deputation into Iowa for the purpose of investigation, and of making a report as to the quantities with the real state of affairs in this respect, as first found.

The report of these gentlemen was so favorable to the practicability of the scheme, as resolved to organize a company forthwith, and try the effect. This was accordingly done, and the company now has a paid up capital stock of $500,000, to be raised on $1,000 shares, at the opening of business, July 4.

A "Derrick" is a skeleton building usually about forty-five feet high, sixteen feet square at the base, and from four to six square at the top. The drilling machinery of which the "derrick" is the frame, consists of a "walking beam," thirty feet long, which is moved by a steam engine at one end of another building, operating the drill rope and rods, by means of a "band wheel," which is connected with the walking beam. The drill rods are made of hickory saplings, about three inches in diameter, and ninety feet in length. The "Derrick" and machinery arrived at Wright's Well, marked by the Derrick, the boring had reached some sixty feet in depth. The first section of the "drill rods" were made into holes, and the strata thus described by the engineer. Seven feet of slate rock, three feet gray sand-stone, thirty feet of slate rock, three feet gray sand-stone, thirty feet of black slate rock mixed with coal, three feet of gray sand-stone, slate rock, eight feet of white sand rock, seventy-five feet of gray sand-stone, and then we were then drilling.

The process is very simple as well as very effective, and the working of it unmistakably interested the whole community in its operations. Eighteen feet were passed and cleared during twenty-four hours. The center tie facilities for the drilling, tearing and grinding the rock until it is reduced to a fine powder by the water which is ejected in sugar sum, twenty feet long, and this sugar is hoisted to two pieces called jars, which are lowered into the hole, and get out of the rock. A "sucker bar," six feet long, is then lowered to the jars, takes them firmer and heavier, and this is fastened to the rope socket—making in all a string of Des Moines rods about one thousand feet in length. The machinery is worked by a steam engine, which is connected with a bandle, and compels the action of the center bit. There was also a "bull-wheel" and derrick, called a "bull-wheel," round which some 250 yards of rope were coiled, for the purpose of "fishing" for tools.

Every now and then, at a given distance, the rods are drawn out, and gathered dry ice is inserted to remove the pulverized rock. The center bit works irregularly and in a rude manner, but it answers the purpose as a good one. It was turned Tuesday, and was as good as when it left the shop.

The Spring Creek run close to the "Derrick," and all those who have visited the Des Moines river, which is very beautiful here, and which is bounded on both sides by high and hilly slopes—Mr. Owen Kelly, who lives in the village, took us to see a remarkable spring a piece of ice "Kelly's Well," which bubbles from the bottom of a pool of water, and which bridge it across—where we found, to our delight, a stick of dead wood, dated and long streaks of oil upon the surface of it. The "Kelly" spring is a large one, and every now and then quantities as large as a man's hand were visible, whilst the smell of oil was distinctly perceptible. The same gentleman had to dig his cellar well through a bed of rock, and when he struck a spring water impregnated, and, where it said, covered with a dark, green oil, which had an unmistakable odor to it. He showed some of the globules in our hands from a bucket of water, and on rubbing and fanning them together, caught the smell of petroleum, although it was the faintest imagination of the presence of oil.

There is no doubt that all the valley contains more or less petroleum, and that it is only a question of time or not, remains to be seen.

We visited Slater's and Stratton' wells, also, which are situated on the opposite side of the river, and found that they had struck oil in various localities, upon the surface of natural wells, and this circumstantial evidence finally induced a number of our merchants to send a deputation into Iowa for the purpose of investigation, and of making a report as to the quantities with the real state of affairs in this respect, as first found.

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Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MUSEUM.—Wild Oats, or The Strolling Gentlemen, is the attractive play for the Sport, A Day in Paris is the farce and the evening concludes with The Fool of the Family.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. Leighton as Claude Melnotte, The Hunchback of the Bridge, to be followed by An Operatic Interlude, and ending with The Fool of the Family.

FREE TICKETS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement on the 6th, fourth page, of Gatling & Co., offering for sale a large quantity of pine lumber, now piled on the west side of Chicago avenue bridge.

ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE.—Br. O. Kendall desires us to say that it is not true that he has been ordered to Washington, as reported, and that he is still ready to supply the needs of retail customers.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Phillip Jackson, a colored boy, aged thirteen, convicted of larceny at the Fall, by Justice Hillman, yesterday, was thereupon sentenced to the House of Correction by Justice Williams of the Police Court for disposal.

BRIGADE.—S. Brigden of Boston Bar Association, Mich., sends us a specimen of the largest strawberries we have seen this season, some of them measuring five inches in circumference. They were of the Wilson variety. Thanks.

FIRE NOTE AND EXCURSION.—The proprietor of Bauer's Park, at Hamlets, offers the free use of his grounds to parties or societies for the benefit of the Fair, the Soldiers' Home or for the relief of soldiers' families.

CANTON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the rate at which the City Bonds may be disposed of, and also to take action in regard to the Sewerage Bonds.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY AND ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—The annual commencement of this institution will take place on Thursday, June 29, 1865. The accompanied tickets of the Southside are respectfully solicited to attend.

NEW YORK CLIPPER.—The proprietor of the New York Clipper has generously donated his receipts this evening at the performance for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, given by the Chicago Dramatic Association. For the love, that should be well worth $1,000 to the fund.

THE CITY TREASURER.—Two of the clerks known as "Saucy Nellie" and "Sweetheart to the National Bank" yesterday, on supposing "leaving station" with Capt. Douglas, the Chief of Police, and Capt. Douglas, the Assistant Chief of Police, and Capt. Douglas, the Chief of Police, and Capt. Douglas, the Chief of Police, and Capt. Douglas, the